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urged him to prepare this material for publication in the Annual of the School.

I am on the track now of some extremely interesting and important folkloristic and sociological work. The Gipsies of Palestine are much more closely akin to their Hindu brethren than the European Gipsies, and their folklore is intensely interesting, while their name and language (Tutt) is identical with the Tutt of Persia, mentioned by Tabari, and the Tat of modern India, which does not appear to have been noticed hitherto.

THE STAFF FOR NEXT YEAR

Dr. Albright has been reappointed Acting Director for 1921-22. With him will be associated Prof. W. J. Hinke, of Auburn Theological Seminary, as Annual Professor. Professor Hinke is an Old Testament scholar and Assyriologist. Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, will spend the coming winter in the Orient, and he has been appointed a lecturer in the school. He expects to arrive there in January, after a stay in Egypt. Prof. Kemper Fullerton, of the Oberlin School of Religion, will also be in Jerusalem for the latter part of the winter and will be asked to serve on the Staff.

William E. Staples, M.A., of Victoria College and Toronto University, Toronto, has won the Thayer Fellowship in the school, granted by the Archæological Institute, and will be in the school next year. We understand that one of the Yale Graduate Fellowships will send a student for the same year. Prof. W. H. P. Hatch, of the Cambridge Theological School, has been appointed Annual Professor for 1922-23.

THE SCHOOL OF MESOPOTAMIAN ARCHÆOLOGY

Since December, 1913, the Archæological Institute of America has had under appointment a committee for the establishment of a school of archæology in Mesopotamia. Within six months after the appointment of the committee the great war broke out. Naturally while the war lasted nothing could be accomplished. When, in 1916, the late Dr. William Hayes Ward died he left his Oriental library to an American school of archæology to be established in Mesopotamia, provided such a school were established within ten years of his death.

The committee in charge of this matter consists of the following gentlemen: George A. Barton, chairman, Albert T. Clay, Morris Jastrow, Jr., James A. Montgomery, Edward T. Newell, and James B. Nies. With one exception they are all members of the Executive Committee of the school at Jerusalem. It is the purpose of the committee, to make the school in Mesopotamia an ally or a branch of the school at Jerusalem. The archæological discoveries in Mesopotamia have illuminated the pages of the Bible more, perhaps, than those made in any other land. Discoveries in Mesopotamia are of greater interest to students of the Bible than to any one else. Assyriologists are always primarily students of the Old Testament. It is, accordingly, proposed to establish a library and a students' workshop at some point in Babylonia, probably at Bagdad, and to have on the staff of the school at Jerusalem an Assyriologist who can also act as Director of the school in Mesopotamia, who, during the winter months, will be able to take from Jerusalem to Mesopotamia such students as may be qualified to profit by a period of study in the Tigris-Euphrates

Valley. It is possible now, or will be as soon as peace returns to the Levant, to make the journey from Jerusalem to Bagdad nearly all by rail at a comparatively small expense, so that from this point of view the plan is entirely practicable. The climate of Mesopotamia makes summer study almost impossible, so that students would naturally wish to return to the Mediterranean coast before the heat of summer.

During the early months of 1920 Professor A. T. Clay, a member of the committee, visited Mesopotamia and made arrangements for the opening of the proposed school as soon as peace returns to that distracted land, and when funds are in hand to cover the expense involved. The chairman of the committee will be glad to receive subscriptions for this purpose.

THE FUND FOR BIBLICAL AND ORIENTAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH

It has been decided by the joint committees of the schools in Jerusalem and Mesopotamia to establish a fund for Biblical and Oriental archæological research. Hitherto no attempt has been made to secure small yearly contributions toward our American work in Palestine. Patrons of the school in Jerusalem have contributed a hundred dollars each and no recognition has been given to smaller donors. The British Palestine Exploration Fund has for many years secured a considerable annual income from smaller contributions, and, by the organization of this Fund it is hoped that contributions amounting in the aggregate to much may be secured from subscribers of small amounts. Professor James A. Montgomery is chairman of the Fund, Professor George A. Barton, its secretary and treasurer. The committee has been fortunate in securing Professor Mary I. Hussey, of Mount Holyoke College, as field secretary. Her address is at present 4 Bryant Street, Cambridge, Mass. The object of the Fund is to aid in the maintenance of the American schools of archæology in Jerusalem and Mesopotamia and to enable them to carry on excavations. There will be an annual meeting of the Fund each year during Christmas week at which a lecture or address on some phase of Biblical archæology will be delivered. The officers of the Fund will be glad to coöperate with local subscribers or groups of subscribers in arranging lectures in any locality where one or more lectures may be desired.

For further information, address Professor Mary I. Hussey, 4 Bryant Street, Cambridge, Mass.

THE FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THE WORK

In our last BULLETIN we appealed for sixty new \$100 subscribers. Since that time two universities have enrolled themselves as contributing institutions and ten individuals have subscribed \$100 each. Not all of these are able, however, to contribute that amount each year, and by the death of the late Dr. Joseph G. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, the school lost one of its most liberal patrons.

ADVANTAGES OF STUDY IN PALESTINE

To the linguist and philologist Jerusalem offers opportunities not second to those for the archæologist. In Jerusalem one may hear the following languages spoken constantly on the street: Arabic, Hebrew, English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Armenian, Greek and Russian;